

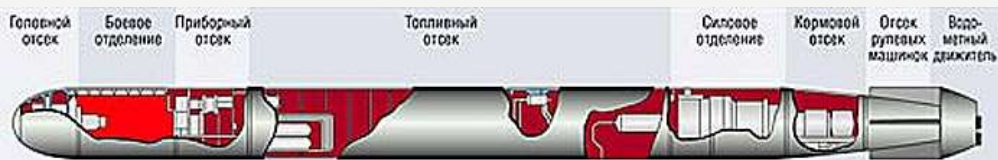
TT-5

DATA FOR 2011 (standard update)

TT-5

★★★

Thermal export torpedo. Developed by the Central Research Institute "Gidropribor" based on the experimental torpedo 65 DST. Designed to destroy surface ships and objects at the water's edge.



The diagram of the TT-5 torpedo, which is often presented in the media as the diagram of the 65-76A torpedo (<http://www.kommersant.ru>).

Author: DIMMI

Created: 28.02.2011 20:44:11

Comments: 1

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65-76 / 65-76A

DATA AS OF 2011 (standard replenishment)

65-76 / DT / DST / product 298 - Type 65

65-76A "Kit" / DST-92 "Lapland" / product 298A

★★★

Anti-ship thermal long-range homing torpedo. The USSR Council of Ministers decree on the development of the promising 650 mm T-65 strike torpedo was issued on March 4, 1958. The main purpose of the torpedo is to combat AUGs. The torpedo prototype passed state tests in 1965, but the torpedo was not placed on submarines due to the lack of carriers. In 1973, the torpedo version with a nuclear warhead was assigned the index 65-73. The torpedo was produced by the Kirov Plant (Alma-Ata). Chief Designer - V.A. Keleynikov, Deputy Chief Designer for the power plant - G.I. Krestov, for the hull and mechanical part - L.S. Tarasov, for the control system - V.S. Luzhin.

The T-65 torpedo was modernized to install a homing system based on the decision of the Navy and the USSR Ministry of Shipbuilding Industry dated July 10, 1969. The development was carried out by TsNII Gidropribor based on the terms of reference dated November 21, 1969, the chief designers were V.A. Keleynikov and L.S. Tarasov. The R&D work was carried out without a preliminary design in agreement with the customer. State tests of the 65-76 torpedo were conducted in two stages - on Lake Issyk-Kul (successfully completed in April 1975) and in the Northern Fleet (July-December 1975). During the State tests, 8 torpedo shots were fired during 4 sorties of the Project 671RTM SSN. The shots were fired at periscope depth, from depths of 100 and 150 m and fully confirmed the product's compliance with the technical specifications. By the order of the USSR Minister of Defense dated 19.11.1976, a modification of the torpedo with a new homing system (SSN) and without a nuclear munition - torpedo 65-76 (NATO designation - Type 65) - was accepted into service with the Project 671RTM SSN.



Cutaway model of torpedo 65-76A, Murmansk city museum, May 2010 (photo - KHAH, <http://fotki.yandex.ru>).

Author: DIMMI

Created: 14.02.2011 23:02:31

Comments: 10

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[mpashnev](#) 2020-08-13 16:26

[VA-111 Shkval M-5](#)

arma37@tank7 Wrote:From which book? t-95yes from the same... in neighboring topics the title was written by Sierra

Kobra-Gyurza complex

DATA AS OF 2011 (standard replenishment)

Complex "Cobra-Gyurza" / "Gyurza"



Anti-mine complex using a small-sized thermal torpedo. Development was carried out since the early 1970s by the Central Research Institute "Gidropribor", chief designer Yu.B.Naumov. The main purpose of the complex is to combat mines of the "Captor" type. In 1973-1974, a prototype of the SSN was tested on a VTT-1 torpedo in the Feodosia area on the Black Sea, but in 1974 Yu.B.Naumov was removed from the development of the SSN, although work on the anti-mine complex continued until 1982. Several dozen products were manufactured for testing. After the death of Yu. B. Naumov, the complex and the torpedo were redesigned - the design of the product was rotated 180 degrees - the propellers were arranged in a pulling pattern, the SSN was replaced with a contact trawl, the complex was installed on the minesweeper of project 12660 "Zheleznyakov" (Black Sea Fleet, entered service on 30.12.1988, launched on 17.07.1986 at the Sredne-Nevesky Shipyard, Leningrad).



Minesweeper "Zheleznyakov" project 12660, Black Sea Fleet (photo from the collection of A. Kuzenkov, <http://flot.sevastopol.info>).

[DIMMI](#) 2016-10-07 12:49

VA-111 Shkval M-5

From which book? t-95

[arma37@tank7](#) 2016-10-06 21:36

VA-111 Shkval M-5

An article for every occasion

[Sierra](#) 2016-10-06 19:51

VA-111 Shkval M-5

Slaanesh Wrote: although we may not need it, but India is interested) <http://www.ca-news.org...>

[Artist](#) 2014-09-13 04:12

VA-111 Shkval M-5

I accidentally saw an article on Wikipedia about the Dastan plant in Kyrgyzstan. This topic is nonsense...

[Artist](#) 2014-09-13 03:06

VA-111 Shkval M-5

Vladimir Vladimirovich Wrote: Removed from service in the early 1990s (((This is a lie. Nothing...

[Artist](#) 2014-09-11 21:02

VA-111 Shkval M-5

although we may not need it, but India is interested)<http://www.ca-news.org/news/725931>

[Slaanesh](#) 2011-07-05 13:03

VA-111 Shkval M-5

Hmm, interesting, only surface targets are written. By the way. It's interesting, what is the epic...

[Slaanesh](#) 2011-07-05 13:01

VA-111 Shkval M-5

A small remark - a wonderful example of the German trace. A magnificent development of their ideas. :beer:

[Sierra](#) 2011-05-30 01:40

Author: [DIMMI](#)

Created: 15.03.2011 12:13:54

Comments: [4](#)

[READ THE FULL ARTICLE](#) →

TT-4

DATA AS OF 2011 (standard replenishment)

TT-4



Small-sized thermal anti-submarine torpedo. Developed by the Central Research Institute "Gidropribor". The torpedo is used by surface ships, submarines, as part of anti-submarine missile systems, and from aircraft carriers. As of 2010, it is offered for export by the concern "Sea Underwater Weapons - Gidropribor".

Author: [DIMMI](#)

Created: 15.03.2011 09:08:58

Comments: [1](#)

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PLAT-3

DATA AS OF 2011 (standard replenishment)

PLAT-3



Anti-submarine aircraft torpedo. Development was carried out by the Central Research Institute "Gidropribor" until 1968. Development is not complete.

Author: [DIMMI](#)

Created: 14.03.2011 23:25:46

Comments: [1](#)

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UGST Tapir

DATA AS OF 2011 (in progress)

UGST "Tapir"



Experimental universal deep-sea homing torpedo. The development of the "Tapir" torpedo with unique performance characteristics was started by NPO "Uran" (branch of the Central Research Institute "Gidropribor") after the appearance of the perfect thermal torpedo Mk-48 in the US Navy. Chief Designer - L.I. Alexandrov. As of 1980, the development of the torpedo was already at the R&D stage. Sea trials of the torpedo began in 1983. The trials were accompanied by burnouts, breakdowns of the turbine and other units. At the end of 1985, the first successful launch at half the range was made. As

of the mid-1980s, the designers were unable to ensure reliable operation of the power control system, and therefore an even more advanced peroxide version of the power plant was being developed, with which the performance characteristics of the torpedo were supposed to surpass the performance characteristics of the Mk-48 torpedo (USA). The development was closed in 1986 by decision of the USSR Ministry of Shipbuilding Industry in favor of torpedoes with an electric drive.

Author: [DIMMI](#)

Created: 14.02.2011 22:17:49

Comments: [12](#)[READ THE FULL ARTICLE →](#)

65-73

DATA AS OF 2011 (standard replenishment)

T-65 / 65-73 / product 246 - Type 65

★★★

Anti-ship thermal straight-approaching torpedo with a special warhead. The USSR Council of Ministers decree on the development of the promising 650 mm T-65 attack torpedo was issued on March 4, 1958. The main purpose of the torpedo is to strike carrier strike groups, transports, and fleet groupings from positions inaccessible to enemy ASW, to destroy submarines, offshore structures, and objects at the water's edge. The torpedo was designed by NII-400 (now TsNII Gidropribor). Chief Designer - V.A. Keleynikov, Deputy Chief Designer for Power Plant - G.I. Krestov, for Hull and Mechanical Part - L.S. Tarasov, for the Control System - V.S. Luzhin.

The first six experimental torpedoes arrived at Lake Issyk-Kul for testing in the spring of 1961. Testing of the T-65 torpedo began in 1962. That same year, a decision was made to produce a pilot batch of torpedoes made according to a revised design. In September 1962, the technical documentation for the pilot batch of torpedoes was approved. On November 23, 1963, the T-65 torpedo covered a distance of 50 km at a speed of 50 knots for the first time during testing. The zeroing of the pilot batch on Lake Issyk-Kul was completed on May 14, 1965.

Author: [DIMMI](#)

Created: 17.02.2011 00:15:03

Comments: [1](#)[READ THE FULL ARTICLE →](#)

53-57

DATA AS OF 2011 (standard replenishment)

53-57 / DBT / product 585

53-57M

★★★

Anti-ship straight-running long-range traceless torpedo. The torpedo was developed on the basis of captured German materials on an ingolin torpedo with a non-contact fuse that was not brought to series production. Development of the long-range traceless torpedo DBT with a turbine engine began in 1949, developer - Lomonosov branch of NII-400 (later - NII "Morteploekhnika"), chief designer - Kokryakov D.A. Torpedo tests were conducted at test site No. 232 near Feodosia in 1954-1955 from a surface test ship. State tests of the torpedo were completed in 1957 and the torpedo was accepted into service in December 1957. Serial production of torpedoes 53-57 was carried out at the S.M.Kirov Plant (Alma-Ata). The torpedo became the last domestic straight-running torpedo with a conventional warhead.



Torpedo 53-57 in the AvtoVAZ Museum, 2010. The reliability of the torpedo identification is questionable. (<http://aeromamont.livejournal.com>).

Author: [DIMMI](#)

Created: 16.02.2011 22:06:51

Comments: [1](#)[READ THE FULL ARTICLE →](#)

UST

DATA AS OF 2011 (standard replenishment)

UST / product 271

★★

Universal homing torpedo (project). In 1964, the USSR Navy announced a competition for designs of the universal homing torpedo UST. Torpedoes with thermal and electric power plants were considered. At a depth of 600 m, the performance characteristics of the thermal torpedo were significantly higher than those of the electric one. However, based on information about the imminent receipt of deep-sea submarines (diving depth up to 1000 m) by the US Navy, the choice was made in favor of the electric power plant. The batteries of the American torpedo Mk-44 with activation by sea water - a water-chemical current source (WCS) served as a model for the power source. The R&D work on the UST at the Central Research Institute Gidropribor was completed in 1975 - as a result, the USET-80 torpedo was developed .

Author: [DIMMI](#)

Created: 14.02.2011 21:34:42

Comments: [1](#)[READ THE FULL ARTICLE →](#)

Latouche

DATA FOR 2011 (standard update)

"Latush" / product 2609

★★

A small-sized universal torpedo. Developed as a modification of the SET-72 torpedo by the Central Research Institute "Gidropribor" in 1991.



Torpedo "Latush" (Proshkin S., Marinin V. Russian torpedo weapons. // Military parade. No. 3 / 1997).

Author: [DIMMI](#)

Created: 08.03.2011 15:47:44

Comments: [1](#)

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MGT-1

DATA AS OF 2011 (standard replenishment)

MGT-1 / product 239



Small-sized homing anti-ship torpedo. Developed without the use of third-party prototypes by NII-400 (now the Central Research Institute Gidropribor), chief designer - L.N. Akatov, designers - N.I. Kocherov, V.Ya. The torpedo was tested in 1960 and accepted into service in 1961. Torpedoes were manufactured at the Dagdizel plant (Kaspiysk, Dagestan).



Torpedo MGT-1, tentative identification. Navy Day in Kaliningrad, 26.07.2010 (photo - Natalia Ambra, <http://picasaweb.google.com>).



Torpedo MGT-1 in the Museum of Military Glory in Saratov. In the museum the torpedo is presented as UMG-1 (<http://groll.ru>).

Author: [DIMMI](#)

Created: 15.02.2011 23:12:47

Comments: 2

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RPK-8 Zapad RBU-6000 missile 90R

DATA FOR 2011 (standard update)

RPK-8 "Zapad" complex , RBU-6000 installation , 90R missile

★★★★

Anti-submarine missile system with 12-barrel [RBU-6000](#) . Developed by the Design Bureau of the State Research and Production Enterprise "Splyn" (Tula) in the late 1980s on the basis of and with the purpose of replacing the RPS types " [Smerch-3](#) " and " [Smerch-2](#) " and using their elements, chief designer - Denezhkin G.A. Adopted into service on 26.11.1991. The system can be used against torpedoes, submarines and underwater saboteurs. In service, confusion is possible in identifying the carriers with the RPS " [Smerch-2](#) " .



Demonstration firing of RBU-6000 installations of the RPK-8 complex from the MPK (<http://www.rusarmy.com>)

Author: [DIMMI](#)

Created: 07.08.2010 20:54:52

Comments: 3

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System Smerch-3 RBU-1000

DATA FOR 2011 (standard update)

RPS "Smerch-3", RBU-1000 installation

★★★★

Jet bomb launcher. Number of guides - 6. Developed by NII-1 (Moscow Institute of Thermal Engineering), chief designer V.A. Mastalygin (according to Gusev - Berezhkov S.S.). Adopted into service in 1964 (in 1961 according to other data). The rocket GB - RGB-10 is used. The main purpose is to destroy enemy torpedoes, but it can also be used against submarines. Manufactured by the UZTM plant (Sverdlovsk). On many ships it was used together with the RPS " [Smerch-](#)

2".

Installation of RBU-1000 (<http://flot.sevastopol.info>).Author: [DIMMI](#)

Created: 14.02.2009 02:07:56

Comments: 2

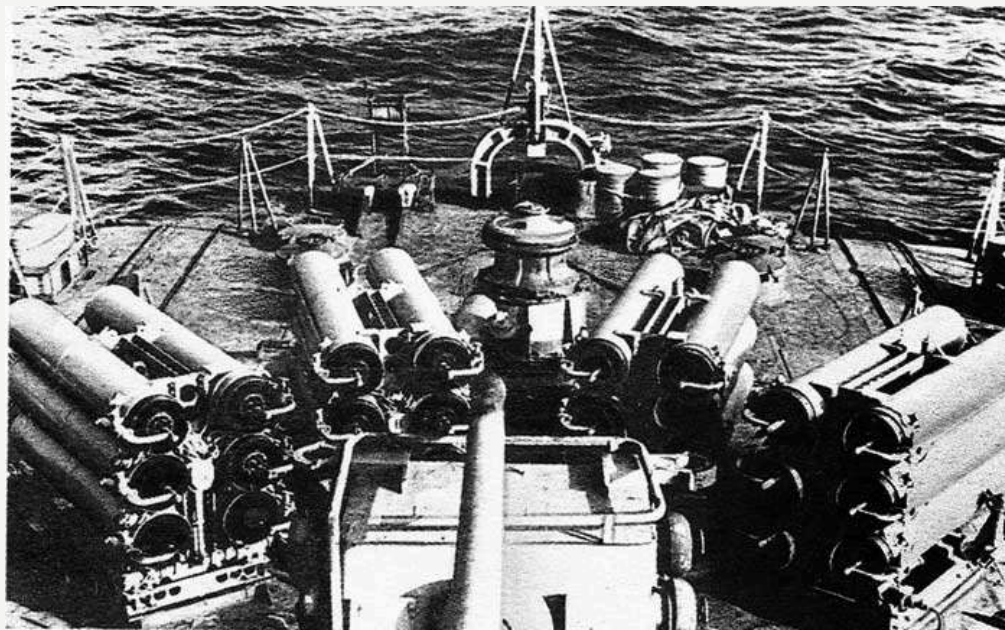
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RPS Burun RKU-4500A

DATA FOR 2011 (standard update)**System "Burun", installation RKU-4500A**

★★★

Anti-submarine rocket system. Developed at NII-1 (later - Moscow Institute of Thermal Engineering), chief designer N.P. Mazurov (according to Gusev R. - Berezhkov S.S.). Adopted into service in 1957. The system is designed for salvo firing of rocket-propelled stern depth charges (RKB) in combination with the Smerch system (for finishing off a submarine attacked by a Smerch). In some sources, the system is mistakenly called "Buran".

RKU-4500A installations on the destroyer pr.56PLO (<http://russianarms.ru>)Author: [DIMMI](#)

Created: 06.03.2009 01:29:52

Comments: 12

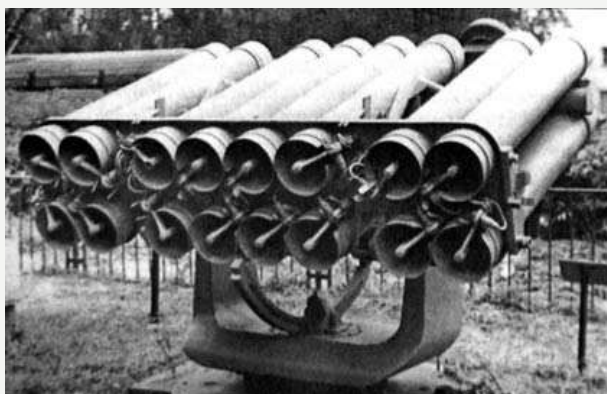
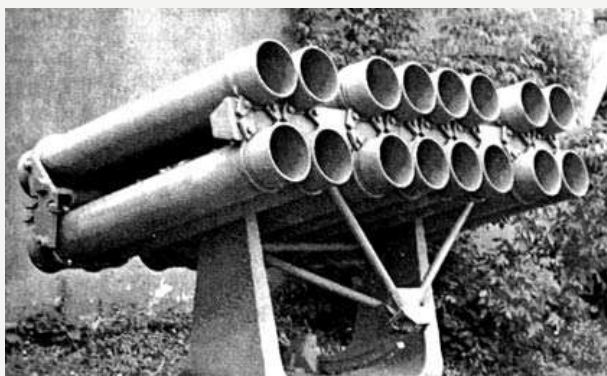
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RPS Smerch RBU-2500

DATA FOR 2011 (standard replenishment)**RPS "Smerch" RBU-2500**

★★★

Smerch anti-submarine rocket system / rocket bomb launcher. Number of guides - 16. RPS was developed at NII-1 (later - Moscow Institute of Thermal Engineering), chief designer - N.P. Mazurov and S.S. Berezhkov (according to R. Gusev). The system was accepted into service in 1957. Firing is carried out in salvos of 8 or 16 RGB, single RGB or two or more installations in a salvo. The RGB-25 rocket depth charge is used (the performance characteristics relate mainly to it).



RBU-2500 in the Museum of the USSR Armed Forces (Shirokorad A.B., Weapons of the domestic fleet. 1945-2000. Minsk, Harvest, 2001)

Author: [DIMMI](#)

Created: 14.02.2009 01:59:37

Comments: [2](#)

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RPS Hurricane RBU-1200

DATA FOR 2011 (standard replenishment)

RPS "Uragan" RBU-1200



RPS (anti-submarine rocket system) "Uragan" / rocket-propelled bomb launcher. Number of guides - 5. Developed in NII-1 (later renamed MIT) by a team led by Bodrov S., Artemyev V. and Mastalychik V. (S.S. Berezhkov - according to R. Gusev). Adopted into service in 1955. Due to the lack of recoil, the launcher could be installed on ships of small displacement. By default, data on rocket depth charges RGB-12.



RBU-1200 on the border patrol boat "Poltava" pr.1241P type PAUK of the Ukrainian Navy, 06.09.2009 (photo - Tostan, [http:// de.wikipedia.org](http://de.wikipedia.org))

Author: [DIMMI](#)

Created: 14.02.2009 02:04:03

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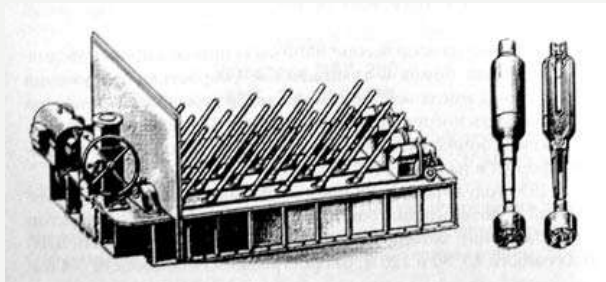
MBU-600

DATA FOR 2011 (standard update)

MBU-600



24-barrel rod RBU (multi-barrel bomb-throwing installation). Developed in the SKB MV based on the MBU-200 under the supervision of B.I. Shavyrin. The installation was developed and tested in 1955. Adopted into service in 1956. Used on the minesweeper project 264 (1957), as well as on destroyers, frigates and small submarine chasers.



MBU-600 (Shirokorad A.B., Weapons of the domestic fleet. 1945-2000. Minsk, Harvest, 2001)

Author: [DIMMI](#)

Created: 02/14/2009 01:54:44

Comments: [1](#)

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Experimental electric torpedo (1987)

DATA FOR 2011 (standard update)

Experimental electric torpedo, model 1987.



Experimental electric torpedo. Designed to test elements of a new type of power plant. To test the capabilities of the power plant consisting of two DP-31U direct current electric motors in a 533 mm torpedo, a dual-anchor electric motor (two collectors) and an experimental torpedo prototype based on [the USET-80](#) torpedo were developed. The engines were developed by the Electrosila plant; two experimental prototypes were built in 1987. A high-capacity battery made of BOD product 561M-P electrodes was used as an energy source. Tests and studies have shown that it is possible to create a high-current power plant based on magnesium alloy and copper chloride with a dual-anchor electric motor with a capacity of 550-600 kW in a 533 mm torpedo.

Author: [DIMMI](#)

Created: 04.03.2011 01:02:31

Comments: [1](#)

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Alligator

DATA AS OF 2011 (standard replenishment)

"Alligator"



Experimental torpedo with experimental peroxide piston propulsion system. Research was conducted in 1949-1954 by NII-3 of the USSR Navy (NIMTI) together with GIPH of the USSR Ministry of Chemical Industry based on the German torpedo Stein Wal (1944) with a turbine engine. The experimental torpedo successfully passed sea trials and served as a basis for improving peroxide torpedo engines.

Author: [DIMMI](#)

Created: 01.03.2011 22:53:58

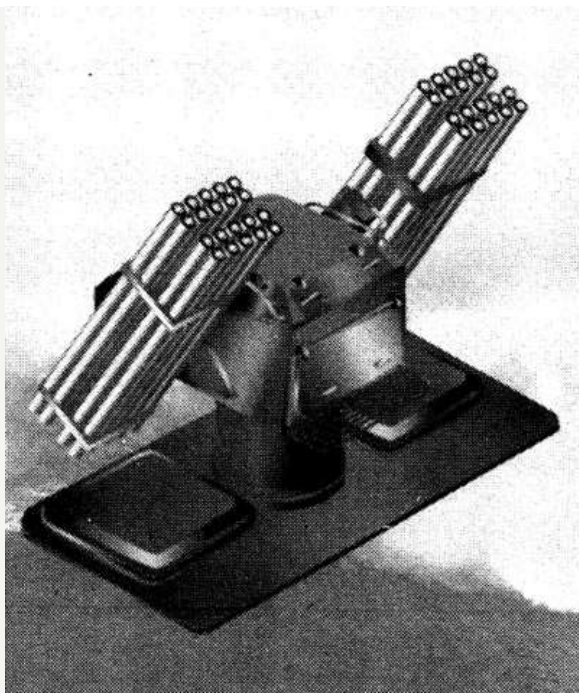
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122 mm MLRS A-215 Grad-M

A-215 "Grad-M"

122 mm multiple launch rocket system. The development specifications were issued to the Navy on January 12, 1966. The system uses shells from the BM-21 Grad land-based MLRS. A prototype was manufactured in 1969 at Plant No. 172. In the second half of 1969, factory tests of the prototype launcher were conducted in Perm. In early 1970, the plant manufactured the second launcher. The loading device and the below-deck part of the system were designed and manufactured by the Barrikady plant. Naval trials were conducted from March 20 to May 7, 1972 in the Baltic on the BDK-104 Project 1171 (factory No. 300). 300 shots were fired during the trials. During ship tests of the laser rangefinder in 1973, the device was sent back for revision. TsNIIAG and PO LOMO developed a system for autonomous indirect stabilization of the laser beam, after which in 1977 the DVU-2 rangefinder and sighting device was created, with which the A-215 complex was accepted into service (1978).



Installation A-215 "Grad-M" (drawing from the book Shirokorad A.B.,
Wonder weapon of the USSR. M., Veche, 2004)

Author: [DIMMI](#)

Created: 02/14/2009 01:45:59

Comments: [11](#)

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